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BELIEVES IN TRADES UNIONS.

Vice-President Sayre Tells of Benefits
of Co-operation and Good
Accomplished.

Waco, Tex.—Following is the annual address of Vice President Davis E. Sayre:

Gentlemen: We meet at this our fifth annual meeting. We feel we should be very thankful for the undisturbed and pleasant relations existing between labor and its employers in the building trades for the past year. And while we are offering our thanks for our present conditions it is not pertinent to inquire what has brought about our good fortune and what can we do to continue it? Is it a combination of fortuitous circumstances over which we have no control, or is it the result of some acts we have accomplished? Let me look around at conditions elsewhere and compare. In the East we see lockouts, with their demoralizing effects. In the North we see a gigantic strike with all its accompanying lawless rioting, bloodshed and demoralized business relations. In the West we see a combination of anarchy, rioting and martial law, due to a combination of violent strikes first, followed by vindictive lockouts. In the South we see undisturbed relations, particularly in the building trades, and with few exceptions law-abiding men, both as employers and employees.

We, as the State Builders' Exchange of Texas, representing different local builders' exchanges, represent a class of people who are among the largest employers of intelligent labor in the State, and whether we wish it or not, we can not avoid the responsibilities accompanying this position. When we live up to our obligations and duties and honorably and humbly we contribute as no other class of people can to the peace and prosperity of our country. And right here I think it pertinent to partially explain "why is the Builders' Exchange?" and "what is it trying to do?" Is it an organization for selfish interests of one class of men as against the rest? This I answer, "By no means." But it is a union of the different contractors connected with the building trades, and the manufacturers and dealers of and in building material, for the promotion of the mutual interests of all. When the whole building interests, contractors, dealers, manufacturers and labor are quiet, free from lockouts and strikes, this is conducive to the general welfare and prosperity of the public at large.

Right here comes up the question of union labor. I think I voice the preponderating sentiment of the exchange when I say the exchange favors union labor. If there is a union in a certain line that has regular rates of wages and hours, and all in this line pay the same wages, this fact helps to make the estimating of work in this line more uniform. And what helps to keep a uniformity of prices is in the interest of the contractors. Then, again, the idea of mutual aid to each other in the union is not only humane, but it also is conducive to a higher and better plane of citizenship. Also the willingness of the members of the different unions to contribute to the support is a laudable one and I regard the members of the exchanges as not ungrateful and follow.

But on the other hand, when the professional labor agitator, blies with the gift of gab and inter selfishness, whose only aim in life is to get along without work, and who from cold-blooded selfishness does not even have much suffering or misery he may, as he can persuade the members of the union, as well as the fellow workman who is not a member of the union, to the wise object, discipline and serfdom. And to most such demands the Builders' Exchange are intransigent. As an explanation of what I mean I will give this reason: In a certain town in Texas the unions were affiliated with some professional agitators who as far as I know, have never done a day's real work since they have lived in this town. These men, for their gifts and personal services to the working classes, who sent them to form a trade assembly and their trades assembly was to increase the cost of labor, so as to which any contractor or employer needing help from a particular or labor could not hire him and was compelled to the working classes who sent them to form a trade assembly. In these small towns and neighboring the exchanges would find them out. They must modify the working classes, all in his labor would come at the same rate, the employer in the neighborhood paying for the most. After all, a laborer can't pay for the roof and eat a meal, either working for him who did not become so a million and have a third. Well, the working man either live this wage or get out where these gents are to be found with

out Dallas County. Three hundred covers will be placed for the Democrats of that county, and for these a charge will be made whereby the expense of the event will be met. Important among the committees to be named will be that upon speakers. It will make special effort to secure the best speakers in the party in Texas, and probably speakers of extra State reputation will be present at the time.

The Center High School opened with an enrollment and attendance of 350 pupils, and with the following faculty: A. E. Day, superintendent; W. H. Rushing, principal; Miss Maggie McNeill, mathematics and Latin; R. C. Adams, principal business department; C. H. Smith, seventh and eighth grades; Mrs. Clifford Sanders, fifth and sixth grades; Mrs. Harlowe Morrow, third and fourth grades; Mrs. F. P. Marshall, first and second grades; Mrs. O. L. McKnight, piano; Miss Jennie Wilson, assistant. Stringed instruments and art and expression to be supplied. The school starts out under more favorable auspices this fall than ever before in its history. The faculty has been carefully selected from the best list of teachers in the country. The patrons of the school and the entire citizenship of the country are expecting great things from the present term of Center High School. A large crowd of citizens, in fact all who could get there, were out to the opening, and feel very proud of the showing made in the beginning.

In the case of the State vs. Henry Porter, charged with violation of the local option law in Sherman, the jury found a verdict of guilty and assessed the fine at \$25 and twenty days in jail, from which the defendant will enter an appeal. In this case the counsel raised objection to the progress of the prosecution because of the failure of the local option law to provide for elections in cities of 10,000 or more as guaranteed in the State Constitution and further, that the law as a county measure is nullified because that at the time the county election was ordered local option prevailed in all but two precincts of the county. These objections being overruled the defense, gave notice of exception and these points will have to be thrashed out before the Court of Criminal Appeals to which the case will go. The situation is rendered more interesting because it can be said upon good authority that another point is to be raised, and that is that the votes cast in the election of March 7, 1903, were in many of the precincts counted before the polls closed, which it is to be contended is contrary to the wording of the law.

While E. H. Harriman will successfully conclude his deal for passing over control of the Chicago & Alton Railway to the Union Pacific, it is now reported he has been forced to make important concessions to those who have opposed him in the deal. In order to carry out his plan for a Chicago entrance for the Union Pacific, Mr. Harriman will have to relinquish control of the Houston & Texas Central to the Rock Island system, which will give that road an outlet at the gulf. That Mr. Harriman was beaten in his Alton fight and that this compromise deal was his only salvation is believed by Chicago parties close to the Harriman-Hawley and Moore interests. The coup is said to have been almost entirely a Moore deal, but it is admitted that Edwin Hawley and J. W. Gates participated in it and acted on behalf of the Moors in purchasing large blocks of Alton stock, on which they are said to have cleaned up a handsome profit. The Harriman plan has all along been to give the Union Pacific a direct entrance to Chicago and St. Louis, and his plan, when announced late this month, will include participation in the Alton deal by the Chicago & Northwestern and Rock Island.

LOUISIANA NOTES

A teachers' institute is in progress this week at Shreveport, with Prof. C. E. Byrd and W. R. Hale as conductors.

TEXAS NOTES.

Sheriff Spradley, of Nacogdoches, Texas, passed through Shreveport enroute for Farmerville to get "De" Cox, the notorious character who was arrested there on the eve of his marriage. Cox has a record in Mississippi, but he is wanted in Nacogdoches for an attempted murder.

Tuesday at the Brown's Hotel, New Braunfels, occurred the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Sociedad De Leon Cananea of New Mexico. A sumptuous banquet was enjoyed. This Society is the oldest organization in the nation and has preserved under its long life, President Pedro Juarez has been a tireless member among the French population of this section.

Eliah Reit, colored, was arrested and jailed at Alexandria because he had sold so many second-hand clothes and household effects at such low prices that it created suspicion. His house was searched later, and about a wagon load of goods were found in it. It was found that he always bought the goods in an outfit from Farmers' Station, Dryden Street, George Cheever, near St. Louis, and found that the house of Mrs. Oscar Darrow at Farmers' and New Haven Streets, was the place where he got his supplies. He was released on a bond of \$100 for tomorrow, while he remained in Alexandria that could be carried off. Mr. Darrow was visiting his son at Irish Bend, St. Mary's Parish, and his home was located on Laemmert's. Several more negroes will be imprisoned in the southern.

The Jay of Angleton, in the case of Laemmert vs. reformed a second evening of night of October 12, in the second degree and assault for punishment at five o'clock in the afternoon. The case of the Jay, the young man charged with the killing of Andy Fletcher and with whom he is set for tomorrow, while he remained in Alexandria that could be carried off. Mr. Darrow was visiting his son at Irish Bend, St. Mary's Parish, and his home was located on Laemmert's. Several more negroes will be imprisoned in the southern.

James H. Gibbons, a merchant and owner of spacious residence in downtown in the Colorado River, was born in the name. Gibbons is a well-known citizen of the State of Wisconsin. He died in a meeting of the several men who did not become so a million and have a third. Well, the working man either live this wage or get out where these gents are to be found with

out discrediting them and causing me to hear these names. I will not be made to appear on these names. All accounts charged on books are correct. I have been fighting for a week to keep from making any mistake that would be too great. You are the only man in the world that I care for. Yours, sincerely, Jim H. Gibbons.

Rates on Texas Cattle.

Denver, Sept. 15.—A. E. Burdette, general manager of a live stock and meat concern, was a witness in the last week hearing before the Colorado City Commission on Friday. He said that for four years previous to the year he was born, 1900, he had been engaged in the cattle business.

To the Public: This is all I can do to show my friends how much I appreciate their kindness. I always tried to be right, but when I was right, it was impossible for me to keep from thinking and acting like

the acts from the president to me.

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